

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 18.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1904.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2565.

## JAPANESE DROP SHELLS INTO PORT ARTHUR

### THREE CRUISERS SUNK BY THE BOMBARDMENT



PORT ARTHUR FROM WITHIN.

**Russian Bank Building Destroyed—Hakodate Shelled by Czar's Cruisers—Alexieff Doesn't Know When Ships Can be Repaired—Russians at Home Lose Their Heads—Fears for Europe's Peace.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SHANGHAI, Feb. 12.—The bombardment of Port Arthur continues. Three Russian cruisers have been sunk and the Russian bank building destroyed.

REPAIR OF SHIPS INDEFINITE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 12.—Viceroy Alexieff telegraphs that he does not know when the damaged vessels can be repaired.

RUSSIANS LOSE THEIR HEADS.

The Minister of Finance has exhorted the Russian people not to sacrifice their securities. He says Russia's economic power is unshaken.

JAPAN IS JUBILANT.

TOKYO, Feb. 12.—Rejoicings over the victories continue throughout Japan.

KODAMA TO COMMAND.

Baron Kodama, Vice Minister of War will probably command the Japanese land forces.

RUSSIANS BOMBARD HAKODATE.

TIENTSIN, Feb. 12.—It is rumored here that five Russian cruisers bombarded Hakodate on Tuesday.

HERE'S A NEW PHASE.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Thirty per cent was paid today against war risks of France and England within six months.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The President's neutrality proclamation has been issued.

THE AFTERNOON NEWS.

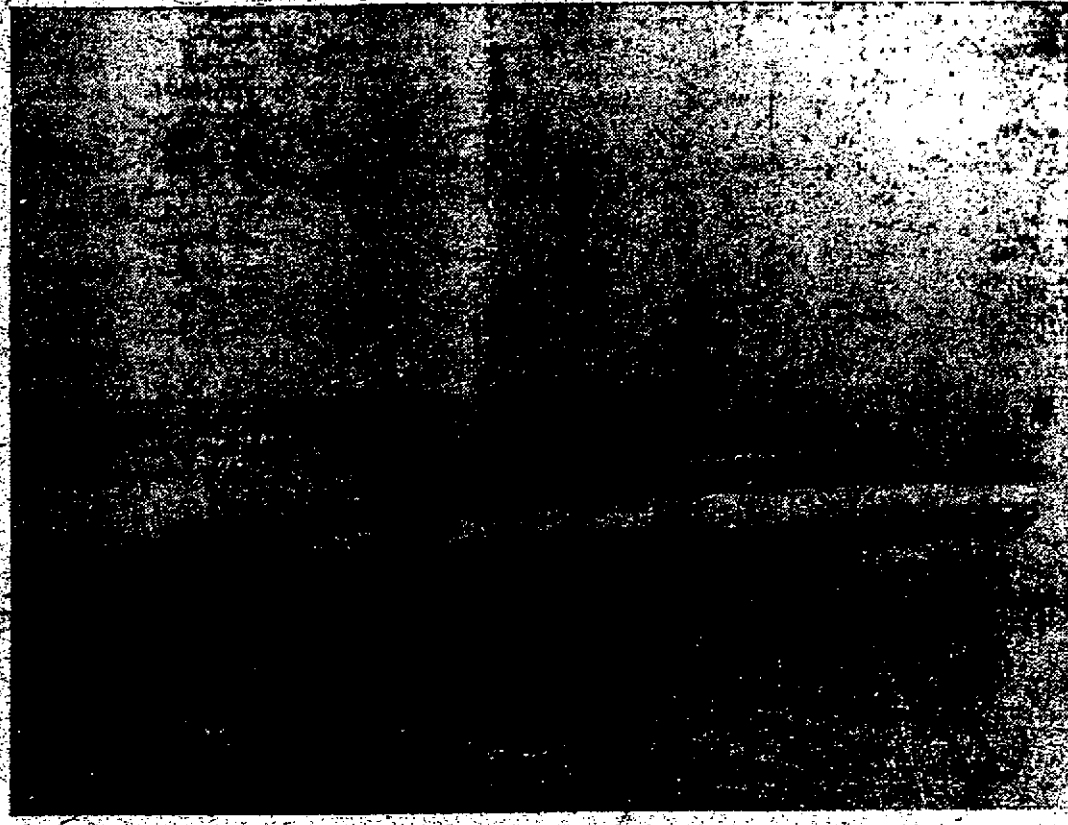
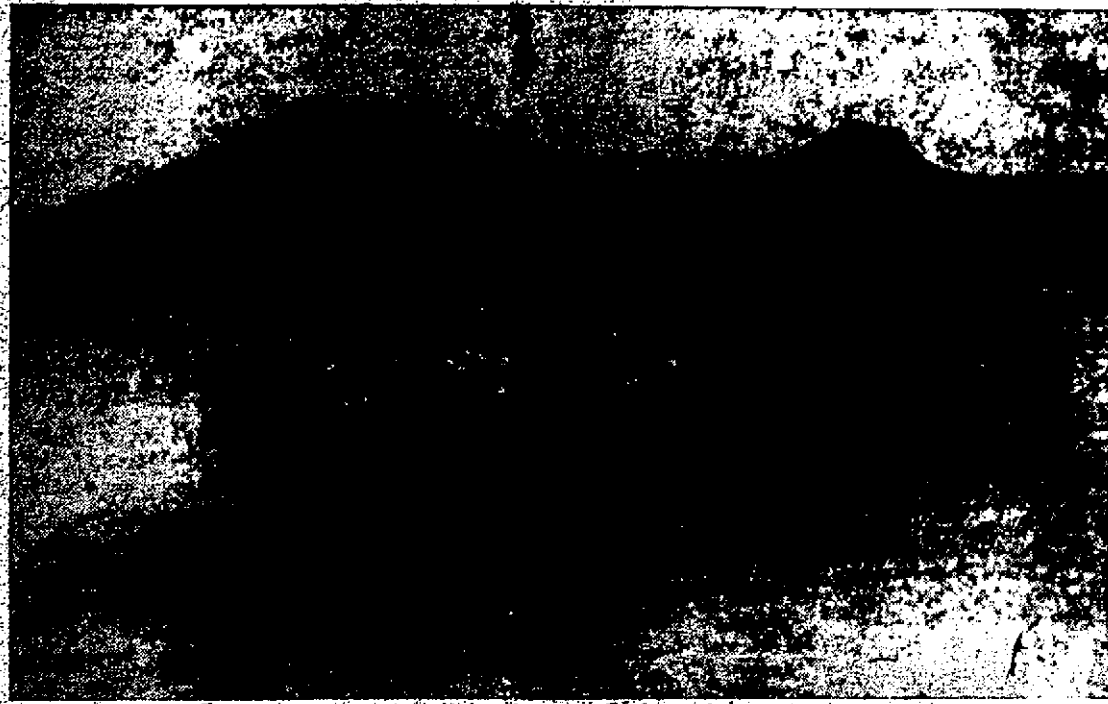
LONDON, Feb. 11.—A Reuter cablegram received today reports that four Russian battleships and three cruisers were sunk in the naval battle at Port Arthur Monday night.

Two Japanese cruisers were damaged.

TOKYO, Feb. 11.—It is reported that the Russian cruiser Variag was blown up by her captain in the naval battle at Chemulpo. This was done presumably to prevent capture.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The report was received today that the Japanese troops attempted a landing at Port Arthur and were repulsed.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—The Russian Baltic fleet of fifteen vessels passed through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. The Russian squadron is bound for the Orient.



JAPANESE TORPEDO BOATS.

### HOW LOCAL JAPS TAKE THE NEWS

The local Japanese are intensely excited by the war news. Long before daylight they get papers from the Advertiser office and take them home or to the vernacular printing shops where translations are made and the news republished on slips which are given away. Yardboys and cooks are out early, spelling the headlines in the morning paper and awakening sleepers by their lively talk. Flag decorations show up all through the Oriental quarter.

To meet the demand of Japanese readers, the number of whom have greatly increased, the Advertiser will print war cablegrams in Japanese as well as English.

The Japanese Consul thinks that there are only about 200 men of the reserve.

(Continued on page 5.)

Consul Salto is naturally cautious but he need have no fear of offending the United States government by permitting Japanese in these islands to contribute to the war funds of their country. In 1870 both Germans and French, living in America and other foreign lands, bought their national bonds and the French, with the knowledge of Washington, sent large consignments of arms to Bismarck. It is known to everyone that money from the Irish in America sustained a hostile propaganda against England for years and yet Great Britain made no complaint. When Turkey attacked Greece tens of thousands of dollars were forwarded to Athens by Greeks in America. So if our local Japanese want to help keep the fatherland in funds, the Government of this country following ample precedent, will have nothing to say.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

TOKIO, Feb. 10.—It is reported that the Japanese have captured two Russian cruisers.

CHEMULPO, Feb. 10.—The Japanese now possess the southern part of the Korean peninsula.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 10.—The Russian loss in Monday's naval engagement was ten killed and fifty-four wounded, including two officers. It is claimed that the Retvizan, Cesarevitch and Pallada are not seriously damaged.

CHEMULPO, Feb. 10.—Eight thousand Japanese troops have landed at this port.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Secretary Hay denies the report that he has invited the powers to restrict hostilities to the narrowest limits.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Japan is severely condemned for attacking the Russian fleet without a previous declaration of war.

CHEFOO, China, Feb. 9.—The Japanese fleet attacked the Russian squadron guarding Port Arthur on Monday night.

The Russian battleship Retvizan, Cesarevitch, and the Russian cruiser Pallada were disabled by the torpedo-boats of the Japanese. The battle continued beyond the three-mile range.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—Secretary of State Hay has invited the Powers to join in a notice to Russia and Japan guaranteeing the neutrality and integrity of China.

Admiral Evans has been ordered to send cruisers to China to observe the operations of the Powers.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 12.—There is much uneasiness in the Balkans. Russia and Austria have asked Roumania if she would be willing to occupy Bulgaria in the event of trouble.

MILLIONS FOR THE FAIR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The House has passed the bill loaning the St. Louis World's Fair \$4,000,000.

WARSHIPS FOR SAN DOMINGO.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Warships have been ordered to Puerto Plata, San Domingo, where the Jimenez rebels are tearing up the railroad.

SCHWAB FOR EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Charles M. Schwab has sailed for France to recuperate his health.

DICTATOR OF HONDURAS.

PANAMA, Feb. 12.—General Bonilla has assumed the dictatorship of Honduras.

### THE STORM HITS COURT

#### Turk Divorce Suit To Be Tried Today.

The storm ruled the criminal division of the Circuit Court term yesterday. Matsumoto's trial for assault with a deadly weapon could not be resumed before Judge Robinson because Mr. Mott-Smith, attorney for the defendant, was storm-bound at Wailae.

THAT BUILDING SCHEME

The trial of Capital Building Co. vs. Henry Waterhouse & Co., damages for breach of agency contract, completed its ninth day before Judge Gear yesterday. Defendants are putting in evidence.

THE TURK DIVORCE

Judge De Bolt will this morning hear the divorce suit of Frank J. Turk vs. Estrella L. Turk.

Benjamin Starr Kapu has brought a libel in divorce against Julia Naomi Kapu, alleging her desertion of him since August, 1895. They were married on May 8, 1885, by the Rev. J. Waiamanu. The libellant belongs to one of the best known Hawaiian families of Honolulu, whose former homestead at Leleu was one of the snugest places in the city.

JAPANESE DIVORCE SUIT

Return of summons has been made by C. E. Stillman, deputy sheriff of North Kohala, in a divorce suit brought by Mrs. Chika Harada against Yasuhiro Harada, on the ground of desertion and living in adultery with another. Complainant alleges they were married in Yamaguchi prefecture, Japan, in 1883 according to Japanese custom and after about a year came to Hawaii, where they lived from 1884 to 1892 in Kohala. During that time two sons were born, one being now 18 and the other 14 years of age, the elder living with his father at Kohala and the younger with his mother's parents in Japan. In 1892 she says her husband took her to Japan and in 1893 returned to Hawaii, leaving her in Japan. From 1894 to November, 1902, she alleges respondent failed to provide her with the necessities of life, compelling her to live upon the charity of friends. They last lived together as husband and wife for just three weeks in November, 1902.

Complainant says her husband is worth \$2000 and in constant receipt of \$70 a month wages as engineer of a steam plow at the Hawi Mill in Kohala. She says she has incurred expense of \$300 for medical treatment and drugs since November 21, 1902, for which she prays along with maintenance for herself and children, together with a decree of separation from her husband forever.

PROBATE MATTERS.

C. J. Falk by his attorney, W. S. Fleming, brings up his petition in the matter of the guardianship of Susan Brash, an insane person, on motion to set for hearing before Judge Robinson today.

Judge Gear has issued an order to the Yokohama Specie Bank to show cause why it should not pay over to H. Miki, administrator of the estate of Kuabaru Minekichi, deceased, the sum of \$325 it holds on deposit in the name of the deceased.

H. H. Williams has petitioned that David Dayton be appointed administrator of the estate of James Barry Anderson, deceased intestate, which consists of personal effects valued at \$50.

CONTINUATIONS.

Stipulations are filed continuing the following cases to the April term of the First Circuit Court:

A. Gordon Hodgins vs. Jacinto Miguel.

T. V. King vs. Chas. Desky.

Wong Qual et al. vs. Loo Chit Sam and A. F. Cooke.

Wong Qual et al. vs. Ku Chang et al.



# LECTURE COURSE

## Mothers' and Teachers' Club Arranges Meetings.

The Mothers' and Teachers' Club will commence their meetings on February 19 at the rooms of the Y. W. C. A., where all subsequent meetings will also be held. The programs for the next four months are as follows:

FEBRUARY 19, 1934.

Music—Mrs. Hibberline, Miss von Holt, Miss Hartnagle.  
Recitation—Miss Crosette.  
Paper—"Preferences of Children in Their Studies"—Mr. Griffiths.  
Open Discussion—Mrs. Lyon.

MARCH 4, 1934.

Music—Violin and Piano, "Sonata by Converse"  
Miss Caroline Castle, Mr. D'Albert.  
Paper—"The Influence of Music on the Early Life of the Child"—Mrs. Mary Roberts Smith.  
Open Discussion—Mrs. Terry.

APRIL 1, 1934.

Music—Kamehameha Girls.  
Paper—"Physical Exercise as a Factor in the Development of the Child"—Rev. John Hopwood.  
Open Discussion—Kamehameha Girls.

MAY 6, 1934.

Music—"Spring Song"—Dudley Buck.  
Kaulani Home Chorus.  
Children's Punishment—Miss Claire H. Uecker.  
Open Discussion—Mrs. F. C. Atherton.  
Music—Kindergarten Chorus.

### Wed Amid Warring Elements.

Miss Jeanette Pierce and Mr. A. J. Gignoux were united in marriage last evening at the Kapiolani Park residence of Mr. and Mrs. John W. McDonald. The ceremony, performed in the rites of the Catholic Church, was witnessed by only a few intimate friends of the couple. While the storm raged the wedding words were spoken, following which the guests bidden to the reception and wedding supper arrived.

The bride, who is one of Honolulu's handsome young ladies, looked beautiful in a gown of cream colored silk crepe over white silk, the bodice trimmed with a very handsome lace bertha. The couple were married before a background of roses and greenery, while above them festoons of fern leis, looped with white ribbons, were carried from a central chandelier to the sides of the room.

The lais were enclosed with screens of ferns and in this charming place the refreshments were served. About forty-five guests were present.

Mr. Gignoux is connected with the firm of Benson, Smith & Co. The bride has been a resident of Honolulu for the past two years.

### THE STORM

The storm which prevails as this comment is being written is a kona which only lacks the accompaniment of a high wind to be one of extraordinary violence. The last local disturbance of the kind occurred three winters ago, a gale coming with the deluge. Happily we have so far, in this kona, been spared from a visitation of sustained high winds.

How much water has fallen may be best appreciated by comparison with what is called a fair season's rainfall in Southern California. Day before yesterday Wm. R. Castle reported nearly eight inches of rain at his city residence, registered in twelve hours. From nine to eleven inches is a fair average in San Diego for the seven months when precipitation may be looked for. So much rain makes a good year. The last coast flies show that, since October, Los Angeles has had a total precipitation of 0.57 inches, San Diego of 0.45 inches and Fresno of 1.48 inches. Even in the North, at San Francisco, only 7.10 inches have been vouchsafed. Out of the entire rainfall, if it totals eight inches, Southern California hopes to impound enough water to carry its agriculture through next summer and early fall. It is a safe estimate that such a deluge as we are having would be worth ten millions of dollars to Southern California industries.

How it felt: Maggie—"I say, Chimmie, when yer look inter dat restaurant winder don't it make yer mouth water?" Jimmie—"Water? Hully gee! It makes me mout' feel like a ship-buildin' trust!"—Ezra.

# FRESHET IN THE STREETS AND LIVE WIRES DOWN

## Waikiki Under Water, Punchbowl Torn Up, Kalihi Culvert Breaks, Piikoi Street Flooded. Lights Go Out, Cars Often Stalled.

Twenty thousand dollars will not go far toward repairing the damage to the streets, culverts and waterways of the city after yesterday's storm. Several as was the kona of Saturday night and Sunday, that which commenced yesterday morning shortly after midnight was worse. It continued to rage last night until the streets, which were first attacked, were ripped and torn out beyond all semblance to their original condition.

The old trouble at Piikoi street and Wilder avenue, back of the Makiki fire station, broke out anew yesterday and the fire station floors were almost under water. Road Supervisor Johnson made an effort in the forenoon to do some repairs to the broken down concrete wall which was originally erected to divert the stream from its old course to the new ditch, but the new storm came upon him and he was compelled to quit. The result of the dammed up condition of the old ditch was to again flood Wilder avenue between Piikoi and Kewalo streets. The block was one wide area of dirty water which overflowed in a broad stream into the property on the makai side of the street. The cows in Lishman's lot, opposite the fire station, stood knee deep in water. Kewalo street as far as Lunallilo street was ripped out again and the debris lodged in Lunallilo street.

This excessive flood of water continued into Piikoi street and from the Kaahumanu school to Whitney's the water stood in places from one to two and a half feet deep. The debris was carried over the King street track of the Rapid Transit Company, stalling up cars for several hundred feet.

### MULE LOCOMOTION.

The Rapid Transit then found good use for the mule buses of the defunct Hawaiian Tramways Company. The track was under water from J. S. Walker's gateway to British Commissioner Hoare's premises. Passengers were transferred in the buses between those points, the cars being unable to operate there.

This section of the town was practically inundated. Curbs and fence base boards were obliterated by the rise of waters, and residents in that vicinity were compelled to wade knee deep to and from their porches.

### WAIKIKI UNDER WATER.

At Waikiki last night the same trouble was experienced as on Saturday and Sunday. The water in the lagoons rose until Makee Island was all but submerged, and the road running on the Ewa side of the park was wiped out, much to the inconvenience of persons who attended a wedding in that vicinity last evening.

### MOTORMEN CAUTIOUS.

The motormen on the electric cars used extreme caution in operating their cars. Wherever rails were submerged and rocks were felt beneath the wheels the cars were slowed down and sent ahead carefully. Switches in particular were taken slowly, as in some instances small stones had a habit of locking the tongues. The Rapid Transit Company had a big force of men in slickers out along the entire system. The officers and office force gave their personal attention to watching the tracks, and were able to keep up a slow car schedule. Now and then a fuse would blow out, and several cars had to be sent to the barn.

### KALIHI CULVERT BREAKS.

About 7:30 last evening the Kalihi stream culvert broke down where it crosses King street near the old tram terminus. The culvert was congested with the flood and the foundation earth was washed out. The masonry retaining wall on the makai side gave way, and falling into the stream, choked it up. The Rapid Transit bridge was not affected, and vehicles were permitted by Assistant Road Supervisor Vida to use one portion of the bridge. Red lights were hung out over the dangerous portion.

### PUNCHBOWL TORN UP.

The slopes of Punchbowl were as usual given their dose of damage every street leading from the hill being torn up by floods which raged through the former gutterings and dug new ones. Many business houses in the down town section took the precaution to

block up all places which might give ingress to a rise of waters over the curbs and sidewalks.

Road Supervisor Johnson had a large force of men out last night watching the storm sewer gratings and otherwise endeavoring to direct the street floods by the nearest and safest route to the sea.

### LIGHTS GO OUT.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last evening the electric lights in the Punahou and Manoa sections of the city went out. Repairs could not be made last evening and most residents had to dine by lamp and candle-light.

### THREE LIVE WIRES.

Early last evening three live wires were reported from different sections of the city. Officers were promptly sent out from the police station to warn travelers of the danger and by nine o'clock all peril had been averted. At 5:45 a report was sent to the police station that an electric light wire had broken near the Langton building on King street. Officer A. Kane was sent to the scene and electricians were quickly detailed to clear the wire away. At 6:15 a report was sent in from Judd and Nuuanu streets that a wire was down there and was doing considerable spluttering in the mud. Mr. Green, a collector, tried to get it out of the way by using an umbrella. He received a mild shock. Then the residents of that vicinity waited for electricians to come. Shortly before seven o'clock a wire broke down near the residence of Alexander Young at Young and Victoria streets. Officer Kasua went out there and later electric light employees fixed up the wire.

## DYNAMITER IN THE TOILS

A sheepish looking little Jap, carrying a blanket which was filled with his belongings, accompanied by three countrymen, arrived from Kaula yesterday morning in the custody of Sheriff Coney and Chester Doyle. The little Jap was Matsumoto Moritaro and he is said to have confessed that he murdered Glennan, the engineer, by blowing him up with eight sticks of dynamite. He was captured by the Kaula police after a long search and Judge Kahale, of Kaula, has committed him to Oahu Prison on a charge of murder in the first degree.

Although the Jap has not confessed that he did the deed for the gamblers whom Mr. Glennan had chased out of camp it is supposed that arrangements had been made to pay him to accomplish this dastardly deed.

Soon after the murder of Glennan, Sheriff Coney suspected that the murderer or murderers were itinerant gamblers whom Mr. Glennan had run out of the camp. Accordingly he arrested every Jap who had no means of livelihood and charged each with vagrancy. He was thus able to hold them and then sent for Chester Doyle to examine them. Doyle had every man in the sweat box. Finally he got hold of four who confessed that they knew the man who had done the murder and that he had escaped to Honolulu. W. H. Rice, Jr., of Kaula was sent to Honolulu to find this man and with the aid of a Japanese detective spotted his quarry working for the Honolulu plantation. The man was taken back to Kaula, and is said to have made a full confession in which he stated that he had lighted the fuse which set off eight sticks of dynamite and the giant powder which dealt Mr. Glennan a horrible death. From the evidence given at the trial at Lihue it appears that Matsumoto secured powder, fuse and cap from workmen on the Makaweli tunnel and with a chisel cut the telephone wire before exploding his great charge in Mr. Glennan's tent. He ran quickly after lighting the fuse and was two hundred yards away from the tent at the time the explosion took place.

Matsumoto is thirty years old and has been in the islands for six years, working for short periods on various plantations during that time.

The woman was doing her shopping. The counter-jumper handed her a package, and she slowly turned away. "Do I need anything else?" she absent-mindedly asked. "You have just bought some lawn," ventured the clerk. "Don't you think you will need some more?"—Princeton Tiger.

# LIKES THE COUNTRY

## Visitor From Sound Pleased With Hawaii.

Mr. George H. Emerson, who took passage on the steamer China for San Francisco after a six weeks' stay in the Islands, is one of the leading citizens of the State of Washington, where he has done much to develop the lumber industry and various other enterprises.

Mr. Emerson shipped to Gray's Harbor the lumber out of which was built the first lumber mill established there. From this beginning twenty-two years ago, he became the leader in the development of a great industry in which he now holds large interests.

As president of the Hoquiam Harbor and Land Company and vice president of the Northwestern Lumber Company, of which for many years he was manager, as President of the First National Bank of Hoquiam and in many other positions of trust, he has been largely instrumental in founding a growing city with a stable population of 5000.

Mr. Emerson, who was accompanied by his wife and son, made the circuits of Oahu and Hawaii and a flying visit to Maui. In an interview he said that he had been much impressed with the extent and completeness of the sugar industry. "Stocks are down and it is a good time to buy, or will be soon. There are more large corporations in Hawaii than in the western part of the State of Washington. There we capitalize at the million-dollar limit, but here you reach the four and five million limit."

Mr. Emerson was much interested in the management of the inter-island traffic. The landings along the coast were a novelty, and the fine service of the boat boys a pleasure. He spoke of the good roads over which he was driven. "They are better than the County roads we get in Washington. County government is not apt to make good roads," he said.

"Your climate and scenery are those of a continent in miniature. With high mountains, sea-girt islands, you keep cool and have before you the sweep of both land and shore. There is moisture and there is dryness. In a two days' ride one may enjoy a greater variety of climate and scenery than in a trip of twenty degrees on the mainland. Here is a world in the process of being made. You have the lava just from the crucible and beside it the loam of centuries of mellowing. Here in mid-ocean, where the traveler from the Occident meets the traveler from the Orient, you have a taste of world life. The picturesque Chinese and Japanese women, so numerous here, are a variety unknown on the mainland."

Mr. Emerson was a Massachusetts boy and fought in the Civil War with his cousin, Dr. N. B. Emerson of this city. He was much impressed during his stay at Halewa Hotel with the beauty of Waialua and its associations with the labors of his uncle, Rev. John S. Emerson, under whose influence the Waialua mission was established and carried on for over fifty years.

## NEW SCHEME OF CHE FA MEN

Despite strenuous efforts on the part of the police to suppress, the fa lotteries in Honolulu hundreds of dollars are changing hands every day in the game and a few Chinese are waxing wealthy. To defeat the police and prevent convictions in the police court the lottery managers have adopted a unique means of conducting their business. By their new system it is practically impossible for an informer to be able to take one of their lottery tickets into court and prove that the ticket is a lottery ticket.

The system is as follows. A hul establishes a lottery. The head man of the company secures a large number of square sheets of paper. He rules these off so that each contains thirty-six squares. Each square is blank but really represents a horse's head, a sausage, a match, or some other article. Every player knows what each square should contain were the pictures of the article to be printed in the square. The player then buys the tickets. If he puts up a dollar and the square he chooses wins then he secures thirty dollars on his investment. Thus in thirty-six chances the banker only pays on a thirty-to-one basis and in this he makes his big percentage. When a player buys a ticket he places a pencil dot in the

square he wishes to gamble on. After all the tickets have been disposed of the head of the hul puts a dot in one of the squares. He then gives the paper so marked to a trusted agent. That agent then parades the street. He is usually well known to all the players and as he passes along he makes some sign by which the players know what symbol or square won. Yesterday a lottery drawing took place near Liliha street. The symbol, "a horse's head," won. The agent then walked down Liliha street with his head bared. To the "faithful" this indicated the winning number to be "a horse's head." But had the police arrested this man for conducting a lottery, it would have been impossible to convict him. On his person they would have found a sheet of paper with small squares ruled off on it. That would be all and few men could stand up and convince a jury it was a lottery ticket.

## FEDERAL JOBS YOU MIGHT GET

The United States Civil Service announces an examination on March 2-5, 1934, at the places mentioned in the accompanying list, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill a vacancy in the position of miscellaneous computer at the United States Naval Observatory, and other similar vacancies as they may occur. The Department states that miscellaneous computers are paid by the hour and earn from \$800 to \$1,000 per annum. Applications for this examination will be received until the hour of closing business on March 1, 1934.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces on April 23 and 25, 1934, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill vacancies in the position of teacher in the Indian Service as they may occur.

Information relative to the subjects and scope of the examination may be found in section 107 of the Manual of Examinations, revised to January 1, 1934. Applications for this examination will be received until the hour of closing business on March 31, 1934. Further information may be obtained by consulting Prof. Alexander, Mr. McCoy, Mr. Kenake, Mr. E. C. Stackable or Mr. A. B. Ingalls.

## KAMEHAMEHA DEDICATES HALL

Hawaii Chapter No. 1, Order of Kamehameha, the only fraternal lodge of that designation in the Hawaiian Islands, dedicated its new lodge rooms in Foster Hall, Nuuanu street, last evening, with music, oratory and a social. The lodge room has been fitted up as an attractive gathering place for the members, the Hawaiian ensign being a prominent feature of the lodge emblems, and it is also much used in the decorations. The new hall has a polished floor and the furnishings, though simple, are neat and effective. The platforms of the various officers have each a light wood stand, and behind each station is a Hawaiian flag. Behind the platform of the head of the order hangs a picture of Kamehameha the Great, flanked by the American and Hawaiian ensigns. The ante-rooms are attractive and comfortable.

An address on the principles and objects of the order was made by W. H. Coney, the same being interpreted by Abraham Fernandez. There was music by the Ellis Quintette club, and the whole ceremony of dedication was followed by the serving of refreshments.

The lodge had its inception in Dr. G. H. Huddy, and the first officers were installed last June. There are now fifty-five active members, all Hawaiians, or of Hawaiian descent. All proceedings are carried on in the Hawaiian language. Kamehameha is a benefit order, and its funds are devoted to the aid of the families of the members. The order is conducted in much the manner of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. It is claimed that it is non-political.

The lodge's new quarters have been leased for ten years.

Following was the program:

Prayer—D. Kanuha.  
Music—Hawaii Chapter No. 1. Wm. H. Coney.  
Hawaiian Address—Abr. Fernandez.  
Prayer—Hawaii Ponoi.  
Refreshments—COMMITTEES.  
Chairman—G. H. Huddy.  
Arrangements—John Wise, Geo. E. Smithies, Abr. Fernandez, J. A. Abeong and Chas. Dwight.  
Reception—Jas. H. Boyd, Geo. E. Smithies, Jas. L. Holt, Wm. H. Coney, Wm. Chung Hoon.  
Refreshments—A. St. C. Piansia, Antonio Fernandez, J. Fern, W. P. Jarrett, M. J. K. Hopkins.  
Music—Geo. E. Smithies, Wm. Ellis Hall—Carlos Long, N. Fernandez, Chas. H. Rose.  
The officers are: Jas. H. Boyd, K. A.; A. St. C. Piansia, L. A.; Abr. Fernandez, K. O.; David Kanuha, Ka.; W. H. Coney, Ku.; Chas. H. Rose, A. P.; John H. Wise, K. P. O.; Enoch Johnson, P. K. W.; N. Fernandez, P. K. L.; J. A. Abeong, K. L.; J. Fern, K. W.

### NOT YET A DEFEW STORY.

A few days ago Senator Spooner told a story to an appreciative group of Senatorial listeners. When the laugh had subsided, Senator Allison, who feared the Senator from Washington might grow inflated, asked: "Is that one of Depew's stories?" "Not yet," retorted Senator Spooner. —Washington Post.

# MORE MONEY FOR COFFEE

## Hawaii Grower Looks for a Shortage in Brazil.

A prominent coffee grower from Hawaii said yesterday:

"There is a shortage in the coming coffee crop of Brazil, and the upward tendency of prices is therefore likely to be rapid. All mild grades of coffee in the world have been affected by the over-production in Brazil in the past, and the shortage in that country this coming year, will evidently affect all other coffee growing countries."

"I anticipate that we will realize much better prices for a few years to come. I see in all this hope of better prices for our Hawaiian coffee."

"Hawaii's output, roughly calculating, can be estimated from 20,000 to 25,000 bags, a hundred pounds to the bag. Last year's prices gave a net price per pound to the grower of about 10 1/2 cents. We should realize from three to four cents more per pound in the future."

## RUSSIANS ON THE WAR PATH

Two Russians went on the warpath yesterday afternoon on Punchbowl, used their teeth and fists on a young Portuguese, fought the police officer who attempted to arrest them, and finally landed in the police station on charges of assault and battery for which they were held for \$100 bail each.

According to the story told to the police a Portuguese youth went into a coffee shop on Punchbowl street. While the boy was eating the Russians entered. The boy is said to have indulged in some remarks concerning the inability of the Russian fleet to overcome the Japs. Then the Russians charged. They dragged the young fellow to an upstairs room and there are alleged to have hit him in a diabolical manner. In response to a call for police Sam Leslie, of the mounted force, went after the Russians. He grappled with them and a rough and tumble fight ensued. They tried to bite the officer but he landed so fast and so often on them that they were finally subdued and carted away to the police station. There they gave the names of Stanislaus and Dofskos. The former had about \$100 in gold on his person.

## HONOLULU BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL

Notwithstanding the flood of last Sunday morning when the Sunday division of this new school held its opening session, there were twenty students and several visitors present, and an enthusiastic start was made. This division in much larger numbers, will hold its second session in a large upper room, at Kawaiahae church from 9:45 to 10:45 a. m. Sunday. Visitors are allowed.

An accommodating cook, Mrs. A. (at the phone)—"Wait a minute till I ask Bridget. If she has no objections I'll be delighted to lunch with you tomorrow. (A moment later) Oh, hello! Mrs. B., yes, I can. Bridget says I can. Isn't it lovely? Thanks ever so much. Good-by." Mrs. B. (solloquizing enviously) "What wouldn't I give for a cook like that!"—Detroit Free Press.

## Fresh Vegetable Seeds

IN 5ct. Packages Just Received

Complete Assortment

Hollister Drug Co. PORT STREET.



# GROUND BY WHEELS

# Mangled Remains Found on the Track.

In the Henry Williams undertaking parlors lies a mangled mass of flesh and bones—bones chewed into fragments and flesh crushed into pulp. It was brought to the undertaking rooms late last night, tied up like a bundle of washing in a blanket. The gruesome thing is what remains of a man who met a frightful death on the railway embankment between Iwili and Kealahi camp. For about two hundred and sixty feet the train is supposed to have carried the man's body along, dropping pieces of bone, flesh and clothing at every pace or two.

The unknown is supposed to have

beer, killed by the seven-thirty train from Pearl City last evening. It is supposed that he was walking out on the railway track to the Kalihi camp and that he was intoxicated when he met the train. The engineer of the train could not have known of the frightful accident for he drove his cars straight into town and made no

About eight o'clock John Brooks, a native boy, and two companions were walking along the embankment. Brooks says that he was on his way to the Kalihi camp to see his grandfather. He had noticed something

mother. The boys noticed something white between the tracks. They lighted a match and saw that the white object seen was a part of the clothing of a mangled corpse. They at once came into town and told the police. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, Officer Renear, Undertaker Williams and others went

to the scene at once. What was left intact of the body lay between the rails. The skull had been broken open and was empty. The lower portions of the arms had been pulled off. The legs had been chopped in two at the knees and fearfully mangled. Shoes

had been torn from the feet but a pair of black stockings, striped with red yarn were still on and the feet themselves were but little bruised. Then, for a distance of two hundred and sixty feet down the track, were found pieces of flesh and bones. In one place

a portion of the skull was found. In another place were suspenders, and portions of clothes, and farthest towards Kalihl was found a hat. The remains were bundled into a blanket and sent into town.

Undertaker Williams in examining the trunk of the body between the rails

It may be difficult to identify the deceased. He certainly cannot be identified by viewing the remains but

may be by examining the shreds of clothing left. The man wore a light colored felt hat, with a band consisting of a shell lei. His trousers and coat were both of black material, and his shirt was of white linen.

Deputy Sheriff Fernandez, of Ewa,

who came into Honolulu on the 7:30 train, said that the train made no stop at the place where the man's body was found.

An inquest over the remains will be held by the Coroner this morning.

**WAS THERE FOUL PLAY?**

Late last night persons acquainted with the circumstances of the railway accident advanced the theory that the unknown met his death by foul means. They point to the fact that his pockets were turned inside out as if he had been robbed before being murdered.

and that he was dragged along the center of the track for such a long distance. They held the theory that the stranger was first attacked and stunned, robbed and then thrown in front of the fast approaching train. Had the man been standing when the engine struck him his body would prob-

ably have been thrown free of the track but if he were lying down on the track the engine would have passed over him and some of the machinery picked him up and crushed him on the rails and rocky road bed as the train traveled along.

The dead man, a native, had a heavy growth of black hair, a thick, stubby mustache and appears to have been about forty years of age.

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**No Gold in Treasury.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. For the

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—For the first time in many years the Treasury finds itself without any gold coin in its vaults. It is explained that this condition is the result of an unprecedented demand for gold certificates during the time when the mints have been fully

employed in coining Philippine silver and subsidiary silver for the United States. The increased demand for gold certificates, which could only be issued for gold coin in the treasury, came about through the needs of the large banking institutions in the great

commercial centers which had large amounts of notes of small denominations on hand which they wished to exchange for gold certificates of larger denominations. The Secretary has given instructions for the mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco to begin the payment of double eagles on

February 1 and to work overtime until a sufficient supply has been coined to meet all demands.

**Sterling the Painter Dead**

News was received yesterday that Sterling, the painter, who left here

some months ago seeking health, had died in Ceylon. He left some property interests here.

NEWSPAPER











**THE RIVAL FLEETS IN THE FAR EAST.**

**WIFE-BEATER CONVICTED**

BY HORACE WYNDHAM IN ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

It is no exaggeration to say that everybody's attention is being

Miki, administrator of the estate of Kuabara Mitekechi, alias Kuabara Esuke, deceased, has filed an inventory. It shows a balance of \$118.50 being due to the estate after paying the expenses of administration.

James A. Davis yesterday filed an action in the Federal Court to the petition of the District Attorney for his arrest.

D. Kelleth, Jr., master in a re-on Accounts of W. L. Howard, Administrator of A. K. 's estate, presents objections of some of the heirs of the deceased.







## THE OLD RELIABLE



THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

## THE BELL-BUOY IS CAPSIZED

The bell-buoy was capsized sometime after midnight yesterday morning by the terrific Kona wind. The buoy is held by its moorings and will not get loose.

## From Seattle and Tacoma.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company announces that its steamer Texan will sail from Seattle and Tacoma for Honolulu on or about Feb. 25th.

## PAK CHEE, SPY WAS IN PILIKIA

Pak Chee, a Chinaman who has been in the employ of the police as a spy on gamblers, went out to do a little raiding on his own account last night. He learned that Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth had gone home and then decided that such a rainy night would find all true gamblers engaged at their usual work. So he repaired to Chinatown. He put his ear to many a door and, sleuth-like, watched a string of Chinese wending their way into Smith street from hotel street. They all entered the same building. He counted them as they passed him and knew that such a large number of men probably did not live in that house. Therefore they must have been going to a game. Then Pak Chee decided to raid the place.

Now Pak Chee has a reputation in Chinatown. He is known as a fighter of no mean ability. Time and again he has served his time with Warden Henry for assault and battery and according to his own story he is "blame-me fite anything—you know three things, set fire-house, stealin', and shootin to killin—they bad—fite no wrong." In following up his rule of life Pak Chee has landed himself behind the bars many times, so many times that he decided it would be better to work for the police than to have them constantly hunting him. So he became a spy. Incidentally every Chinese gambler in town knows Pak Chee and also knows that he is a spy. So as each of the Smith street tourists passed Pak Chee last night he had one eye on the gambling house door and another on Pak Chee.

According to Pak Chee he went to the house in Smith street. He heard the noise of dice and dominoes, the clinking of money, the grunts of the losers, and knew that he had cornered his quarry. In the name of the law and of himself he knocked on the door. There was no response. Then he knocked again. Then the door flew open. Seven Chinese, each shouting "You spy," jumped out and in a twinkling there was a rough and ready fight in progress. Pak Chee landed right and left and some one of the seven gave Pak a liver-jolt in one eye. Another grabbed Pak's extended fist, held it securely, and bit it. The fellow held on and with his teeth broke the skin of Pak Chee's hand to such an extent that it bled. With his free hand Pak delivered an upper-cut which would have been a credit to Dave Barry, and his opponent dropped the bone. Pak then made tracks to the police station. He asked for Chillingworth and on being told that the deputy sheriff was at home he said he would return this morning and tell the deputy all about it.

"I makem stop," he said. "One man fite me I know. He banker that house an' he d— missionary too. Me stop him. Me watch an' catchem and judge he fine 'em."

Then Pak went home.

Things are going badly indeed when Russia feels impelled to send the better part of the Baltic fleet to the Far East. That fleet constitutes the first line of defense for the Russian capital. No ordinary circumstances would induce the Czar to let it go on a ten thousand mile journey; but the destruction of so many fine ships of his Asiatic fleet constitutes an emergency of the first rank.

If the Japanese could take Dalny and Port Arthur before the Baltic fleet arrived, the latter would have hard work finding a boarding house.

Amid all the noise and the shouting it is well not to forget that poor old Sumner was robbed of \$30,000 by men he trusted.

Playing "Russian war" is a trick the little brown men know all about.

It is about time that Russia called out her elder statesmen.

## THE POSITION OF KOREA

BY ANGUS HAMILTON IN LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

The position of Korea in regard to the questions in dispute between Russia and Japan is a hopeless one. Unfortunately the Government of the Hermit Kingdom is powerless to prevent either the advance of Russia or the steady spread of Japanese influence. She possesses neither army nor navy which can be put to any practical use, while she is in that position in which a country is placed when unable to raise its voice upon its own behalf. Korea is the helpless, hapless sport of Japanese caprice or Russian lust, and it is almost impossible to contemplate without concern the ultimate fate of the little kingdom.

Korea is quite destitute of any form of constitutional government. Indeed, the qualities of government there may be described as benevolently despotic. The reins of authority are concentrated in the hands of the Emperor, who administers the functions of his office with the assistance of a Council of Ministers. Life in Korea is easy-going; the officials are corrupt; the administration of the laws is lax. Officers of every grade are underpaid, and officials resort to peculation of the Imperial funds or to the acceptance of bribes. There is very little public spirit in the Government, and individualism is not encouraged. The revenue of the country is derived from the proceeds of the maritime customs of Korea, presided over by Mr. MacLeavy Brown, C. M. G., and a staff of foreign assistants; from the sale of concessions, from which the Imperial Privy Purse receives an annual royalty; and from local taxation. Taxes indirect and direct are numerous, the people suffering no little misery in consequence of the many contributions to the Imperial exchequer, which drain their resources. In the main, Korea is an agricultural country, cereals, rice, beans, wheat, and barley forming the principal commodities of its export trade. Imports are confined to agricultural and mining supplies and some cotton goods. The trade with Japan is a large degree, with China in a lesser degree, with the world beyond these countries hardly at all. Korea is a land of great natural splendor. The mountain scenery is quite superb, and there are numerous spacious harbors. The rivers inland are unnavigable, except in a very few instances. The people are docile, without enterprise or ambition, preferring a state of idleness and peaceful seclusion to the notoriety which has now fallen upon their borders. The future of the country is uncertain. It contained some promise of development, but if war should break out in the end, it is not at all improbable that this prospect will be ruined through the anarchy and consequent upheaval of commercial interests which will follow in its train.

The army of Korea exists only in the imagination of Korean officialdom. It is a useless institution, but until quite lately not without a certain picturesque note in its attire. Now, however, the adoption of a foreign style of uniform has robbed the Korean soldier of his one claim to serious consideration, to which an Imperial decree, abolishing the top-knot throughout the service, has lent further emphasis. As worn today, the uniform comprises a blue cloth tunic with large brass buttons, blue breeches, leather shoes, and canvas gaiters. The regimental number decorates the shoulder-strap. Rifle, bayonet, and waistbelt with two ammunition-pouches are worn. A blanket, overcoat, water-bottle, and field-kit weighing some twenty-eight pounds, are carried on active service. The uniform is fashioned upon the lines of the Japanese infantry model. The uniforms of the Imperial Bodyguard regiments were made at one time in France; since then, however, the military workshops in Japan have been responsible for the entire supply. The strength of the Korean army has been returned by an official of the Korean Legation in this country as fifty thousand men, which, in times of emergency, might be increased to one hundred thousand effective trained men. This is, unfortunately, nonsense, and as a point of fact the armed might of Korea would be routed utterly by a regiment of crossing-sweepers armed with broom-sticks. Doubtless on paper the army of Korea might be given at fifty thousand men, since the greater strength on paper—the easier would it be for the Paymaster-in-Chief to the Forces to enrich himself. Apart from this consideration, the strength of the army of Korea might boast perhaps some ten thousand recruits, who, attracted, like every Korean, by the prospect of receiving something for nothing, would willingly accept the eight Korean cents pay a day, with uniform and rifle included, for the privilege of allowing the Government to consider them as soldiers. The regiments of the Imperial Guard, stationed in Seoul, the capital of the empire, do reveal a slight knowledge of foreign drill. It is, however, very limited, and in its execution singularly defective. Indeed, even in uniform of foreign style the appearance of these men upon parade needs only the commanding genius of the inimitable Mr. Dan Leno to impart to the scene an atmosphere of pantomime at once grotesque and finely humorous. Apart from the men, many of the officers have been trained in Japan, and throughout the service strong indications of Japanese influence may be observed. Moreover, it is difficult, with the reforms which have been introduced into the Korean army, to distinguish Korean from Japanese soldiers, the complexion, height, and general appearance of both being so similar. If anything, the Korean is the better looking as a man—the Japanese the more soldiery; but with that comparison there ceases to be any difference, the one being the half-brother of his comrade from across the sea.

The armament of Korea comprises an ill-assorted collection of weapons which ranges from the bows and arrows and the long, two-man, muzzle-loading length of iron piping of ancient days, to the modern Mauser with magazine attachment. There are many varieties of recent rifles in the Korean service, a complete list including examples of the Martini, Gras, Mauser, Berdan, and Murata rifles. There are also many smooth-bore, muzzle-loading muskets, which discharge a veritable arsenal of round solid-iron pellets. The navy is confined to a single steamer, formerly a coal-lighter.

Herbert Spencer was intolerant of dishonesty. While visiting Montreal he was urgently invited to see a costly mansion that was being built for an unscrupulous millionaire. He indignantly refused. "It is largely," he said, "the admiring the ostentation of such men that makes them possible. Baron Grant, the fraudulent speculator, sent me an invitation for the inaugural of Leicester Square, his gift to London. Before a party of friends I tore the card in pieces. Such men as Grant try to compensate for robbing Peter by giving Paul what they do not owe him."

It was before bicycles became so popular as they are now that a Yankee farmer was importuned by a dealer to buy one for seventy-five dollars. "I'd rather spend the money on a cow," was the farmer's answer. "But what an idiot you would look riding about the town on the back of a cow." "Perhaps so," replied the farmer, "but not half such an idiot as I'd look trying to milk a bicycle."

## NEW YEAR OF CHINESE How It Will Be Celebrated Here.

At midnight on Sunday matches will set off at least twenty thousand dollars worth of firecrackers, every Chinaman will have killed his chicken, and as the first explosion of the squibs splits the air thousands of Chinese, wealthy merchants and beggars, will raise their arms and thoughts to their idols and pray for luck. This will start the Chinese New Year. Not a single Chinaman, whether he occupies the proud position of the wealthiest citizen or is serving a term for vagrancy at the Oahu Prison, will neglect the day of days. If he should fail to do this he would be a black sheep of his race. No matter if a Chinese has neglected for a whole year to think of the gods he will not forget it Sunday night; he will burn his tapers before the altar, if he can find one, and send up his most fervent prayers. Perhaps he is a Christian; even then he will not forget the holiday duties.

Today in nearly every Chinese store there are stacks of firecrackers on sale. There are also sweetmeats and flowers. There are posters, depicting the ideals of the Chinese. All these things will be sold. On Saturday the Chinaman will have paid or arranged for the payment of all the debts he has contracted during the year. And should circumstances prevent such payment then he will be in keen sorrow and, according to his beliefs, a nemesis will dog his every act throughout the succeeding twelve months.

## THOUSANDS GO UP IN SMOKE

People who have resided in Honolulu for years have but little idea of the amount of money the Chinese spend in the celebration of their new year. If the average person were told that thousands of dollars would be spent here for firecrackers on Chinese New Year they would smile and ask whether the smoke came from Hongkong or Macao. But it is a fact. In spite of the rather slow business year of the Chinese they are spending their money freely for firecrackers. One Chinese firm has imported over \$50,000 worth this year. All of the importers have brought in a total amounting to more than a hundred thousand dollars worth. And a Chinaman does not celebrate his "Fourth of July" by sending his dutiful son and daughter out to buy two five-cent packages of small crackers and a stick of punk. No indeed! He goes out himself to do the buying. It is not sport; it is his religion. If he is a wealthy merchant he buys cases of firecrackers at from \$1.25 to \$2.50 a box. The boxes for which they pay this sum of money contain single bunches of firecrackers which are huge affairs. A \$4.50 bunch of firecrackers contains 20,000 firecrackers—all on one string and to be set off by one lighted match. The buyer hangs one end of this huge string on the end of a pole, shows it out through a second or third story window, and then permits the other end to dangle on the pavement outside. All along the principal Chinese business streets there will be dozens of these rapid-fire guns in operation. If one should stand for half an hour at the corner of Hotel and Maunakea streets at midnight on Sunday he would hear tens of thousands of firecrackers exploding. The noise would be terrific. But it has happened here in this wise for year after year. About four years ago a Chinese business firm set off a firecracker string on New Year's that had cost \$100. It was composed of one hundred thousand small firecrackers and the noise of the explosion continued for forty-five minutes.

That is the way the merchant spends his money for firecrackers. The poor Chinaman, perhaps a laborer in a rice field or a waiter in a restaurant, spends on a similar sum in comparison to his earning capacity. This class of man will probably spend three dollars for his noise. Perhaps he is a member of one of the numerous Chinese clubs or societies and in this case his money will go into the coffers of the club and a big celebration will be given by the organization.

Waiters in the Alexander Young Hotel clubbed together some time ago and imported one string of firecrackers at an expense of about \$50. This merriment will be their welcome to the new year.

## CHARITY OF THE CHINESE.

In Honolulu there are a couple of hundred very poor Chinese. They are old and infirm and depend for food and clothing upon members of their own race. If a Chinaman is young and able bodied there is never any excuse for poverty. But if he is old and infirm this is excuse. Perhaps in his young days he squandered his earnings on gambling, drink and opium. If this is the case and those dissipation have broken down his physical system by the time he has become an old man he is not looked upon with disgust by his fellow countrymen. They pity him and have sorrow for his awkward position. Then some one of the clubs will take care of him. They will permit him to live in their clubhouse, and see to it that all of his wants are supplied. But there are many Chinese, poor and ill, who cannot be housed in the clubhouse. There are for these people at the first of each year one of the hardest problems of the charitable. They usually must resort to one of two ways of relief. One is to give a bag of rice, and the other is to give a bag of rice and a small gift of money.

## QUON ON K'WOK K'N'F'Y.

Perhaps the most interesting of the new year centers about the club houses. There are many of these some have

## Thin Blood

This blood always makes trouble. Your circulation is very poor, you have cold hands and feet, your nerves are weak, you are dependent and discouraged. Your stomach is bad, you have indigestion and sick headache. Your muscles are weak and you can hardly drag about the house. But there is a prompt cure.



Mrs. M. Archer, of Hobart, Tasmania, sends her photograph and says: "My blood was so thin and my circulation was so poor that my fingers were cold and blue all the time. I lost all energy and was almost lifeless. But Ayer's Sarsaparilla soon restored vitality to my whole system. I renewed my blood and made it rich and healthy. I believe it is the greatest medicine in the world for the blood."

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations. "Sarsaparilla." Be sure you get Ayer's. To get the best results from Ayer's Sarsaparilla your blood must be in good condition. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures constipation.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., A. P.

ing many wealthy members and some many poor members. Among the wealthier class of clubs is the Quon On Kwok. This is located on Smith street and it has recently erected a magnificent new building at a cost of about \$3,000. The members of the Quon On Kwok are sworn to secrecy. Their organization is a very powerful one in arranging disputes between members and in controlling the affairs of a large section of Chinatown. This club will open its new building on Smith street on Saturday. In honor of the opening the society is said to have purchased one thousand dollars' worth of firecrackers which are to be set off Saturday evening.

## FESTIVITIES TO LAST A WEEK.

The celebrations of the New Year are to last a week. On Monday morning "Willie Crawford" will turn the dragon loose. From his office on Bereftana street the monster will travel forth and visit all of the Chinese stores in the city. At every store it will probably be given a noisy greeting by the explosion of many firecrackers, and contributions in gold and silver.

## CHINESE WANT THE JAPS TO WIN

Between showers in the Oriental section of Honolulu yesterday morning large numbers of Japanese congregated around the bulletin boards put up by the Japanese papers. They contained the news received by the English dailies regarding war movements in the Orient. The English newspapers were eagerly bought up by every Japanese who could read them and, at an early hour, yesterday morning the entire day's edition of the Advertiser had been sold.

Throughout the city the Chinese are siding with the Japs. Every Chinaman hopes that the Japs will defeat the Russians for in this way they think that the disruption of the Chinese empire can be prevented.

In a crowded store yesterday morning in Chinatown a white man laughingly remarked that the Japs would be defeated. "I think you wrong," said a Chinaman, "Japan has big warships, many men. Russia be defeated. Japan's always more brave than a Russian."

## NOTICE.

## TO ALL WHO ARE CONCERNED:

Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed by the Territory of Hawaii for adjudication of water rights of the Valley of Kanaha, in which a controversy has arisen between the said Territory and the Pioneer Mill Company, Limited, therefore the hearing of said case is set for the 4th day of March, 1904, at 2 o'clock p. m. and all parties interested in the water rights of said Valley of Kanaha are ordered to appear before me at the premises of the Lahaina Seminary, Lahaina, Maui, at the aforesaid time, failing which the case will be adjudicated ex parte by default.

LYLE A. DICKEY, Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the Island of Maui. 2561—Feb. 5, 12, 13.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, duly appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of KEANE KALUA, late of Kalaupapa, Molokai, deceased, do hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present same to him at the Court of the Judiciary Building, at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, within six months from date, or they shall be forever barred. And all persons owning real estate are hereby requested to make immediate settlement of same with the said Henry Smith. Dated Honolulu Feb. 4, 1904. HENRY SMITH, Administrator with the Will Annexed of the Estate of KEANE KALUA. 2561—Feb. 4, 1904.

## STEAMER MOANA MADE SHORT CALL

A red-stacked steamer appeared off port yesterday afternoon and hovered off the harbor entrance for a few minutes. The vessel then stood off to sea. Many people who saw her had visions of a transport arriving to take away Japanese military reserves. For a moment others also thought it was the Alameda returning to Honolulu. But the color of the stack soon told these people that the vessel was not the Alameda. No whistle had told of the approach of the steamer for Diamond Head Charlie was out of business yesterday. The storm had cut him off from telephone communication with the city and he was thus unable to sound the alarm.

The steamer was the Canadian-Australian liner Moana en route to Australia. This is her first trip to the colonies since she struck a rock at Victoria. On account of her delay in repairing the company decided that the vessel should not call here on her outward trip but should make a straight run for Brisbane. The Moana left Victoria with this intention in view. She got into the heavy weather which Honolulu has had a taste of for the past few days and her progress was so retarded that she was two days behind her schedule when she got near the islands.

Captain Carey told the pilot who visited the ship off port that during the voyage they had had a breakdown which delayed them for some time and that they had also encountered very heavy seas. There were but few passengers aboard the vessel and these had been inconvenienced by a rough trip. Captain Carey gave the pilot a small parcel of mail for the steamship agents here. This mail contained a cablegram which Captain Carey wished sent to Victoria to explain the reason of the delay so that no anxiety would be felt if the steamer should be a couple of days late in arriving in Australia.

The Moana then proceeded on her run to the colonies.

## JAPAN'S NATIONAL HOLIDAY PASSED

Yesterday was a great Japanese holiday, being the 2564th anniversary of the foundation of the Empire. Japanese here who speak English say the nearest they can come to giving the name of the holiday in our tongue is "Founder's Day." It was the intention early in January to have repeated the New Year's meet of the Japanese Bicycle Association to celebrate the day, unless for the purpose of getting other nationalities to compete it were postponed until Washington's Birthday.

The Advertiser was informed yesterday, however, that the celebration of the national anniversary in a public manner had been declared off, on account of the trouble Japan is having with Russia. A few Sunburst flags were flying in town. The Hawaii Shingo issued a souvenir number for the day, with large portraits of the Emperor and Empress, beneath the Stars and Stripes and Sunburst flags crossed.